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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

Lord CHATHAM's SPEECH *before a great Aſſembly.*

IF I attempt to ſpeak this day, and in this ſociety, it is becauſe I am impelled to ſpeak. I feel an impulſe which I cannot reſiſt: And I ſhould not have been eaſy in my own mind, if I had not ſtepped forth at this alarming criſis, to give my public teſtimony in behalf of the people of England, and to declare my free opinion of the diſtreſſed ſtate of our affairs in every quarter of the globe. — — — — —

After a peace, by which we abandoned (ſhamefully abandoned) our allies, I thought, till this day, that we were again on the ſlippery edge of a new war,—without allies abroad, and without unanimity at home. If we turn our eyes towards America, the proſpect is equally diſtreſsful. Much has been ſaid of the diſobedience of the colonies to the Mother country. My opinion, with regard to America, is the ſame now it ever was. My opinion is this, "We ought to do juſtice before we expect obedience." I feel the warmeſt regard for America. I love the Americans, becauſe they love liberty! Liberty has ſpread like a vine from this country to the colonies: Liberty flouriſhes in the wilds of America! I honour the plant; I revere the tree, and I would cheriſh the branches. As to any tumults that may have happened in America, they are the ebullitions of liberty; they are only ſome breakings out in the ſkin of the body politic, which, if rudely reſtrained, and improperly checked, may ſtrike inwardly, and endanger the vitals of the conſtitution. — — —

I now come to ſpeak my ſentiments with regard to the club in the lower room: I have the greateſt honour and reſpect for that club; I honour them on account of the fountain from whence they ſpring,—the people! But that club, the lower room club, has encroached on the other branches of the ſociety; it has uſurped a legiſlative authority, and paſſed the limits marked by our conſtitution: It has choſen Harry Flutterwell a member of their club, although there plainly appeared, by the balloting box, a very conſiderable and undoubted majority in favour of Jack Riot. This is the cauſe of the unhappy diſcontents which univerſally prevail; this has ſpread an alarm through every part of England; this is the ſource of thoſe murmurs and complaints with which an injured ſociety now ſurround the Preſident; this is the cauſe of thoſe petitions, to which all the honeſt freeholders have ſet their hands! 'Tis by this fatal reſolution of the lower club that a breach has been made in the ſtrong hold of liberty; the fortreſs is now open, and the enemy may enter at diſcretion. The conſtitution, that admirable fabric, the work of ages, the maſter-piece of human wiſdom, is wounded in the vitals! It reſembles an old decayed tottering wall; in no part of it can you ſit down under the ſhade in ſafety!

During your receſs in the country, no doubt your worſhips have read that excellent book, "The Age of Charles the Fifth." The celebrated hiſtorian, Robertſon, has ſaid (and he ſaid well) "That the Caſtilians loſt their liberty by ſuffering one of the eſtates to encroach upon and uſurp the privileges of the others." Let US take warning; let US obſerve, with a jealous eye, the proceedings of the lower club. I need not recal to your worſhips remembrance, that it is not the firſt time that club, the lower room club, has voted this ſociety "USELESS."

Your worſhips, therefore, ought to withſtand the very firſt appearance of encroachments from that quarter; your worſhips form the only branch of the ſociety that can with propriety attack the club in the lower room: Let us ſhew them we are not uſeleſs; let us ſhew them that we have both the power and the will to check their proceedings whenever they go beyond their juſt limits, and manifeſtly tend to ſubvert the conſtitution; and, therefore, I move (in anſwer to what was ſaid by 'Squire Allworthy, recommending unanimity) that this ſociety do take into our immediate and moſt ſerious conſideration, the cauſe of the preſent national diſcontents, and particularly that reſolution of the club in the lower room, by which Jack Riot was rejected as a member, and Harry Flutterwell was voted in his place, contrary to the ſenſe of a great majority of the legal balloters, who were by that means deprived of their *common right* and *free choice*.

Then roſe a ſhameleſs mercenary train,
Whom lateſt times ſhall view with juſt diſdain.
POPE.

THERE is not a wiſer, or a better known maxim in the Engliſh conſtitution, than, that *the King can do no wrong*. The political wiſdom of this maxim ariſes from the frequent and dangerous convulſions into which the nation might be thrown, if miſconduct in government was imputable to the Sovereign. To avoid this great evil, every public injury, created by mal-adminiſtration, has been charged upon the Miniſter, whoſe puniſhment has frequently taken place to ſatisfy public juſtice. And this is the more reaſonable, as the counter ſignature of the proper ſtate officer, is neceſſary to authenticate the Royal mandate; and therefore leaves the Miniſter without excuſe, if, preferring the poſſeſſion of his place to the duty he owes the public, he ſacrifices the honour and intereſt of the nation by pernicious compliances. Knowing this to be the ſettled opinion, and to avoid the juſt reſentment of an injured people, various have been the artifices of different Miniſters in different periods. In the reign of Charles II. an æra in the Engliſh hiſtory, ever deteſtable for having been one continued invaſion of the public liberty, the Miniſterial ſtratagem then was (at once to deceive their maſter, and impoſe upon the people) to procure addreſſes from as many places as poſſible, applauding the Sovereign, and approving the conduct of government with the moſt fulſome and nauſeous flattery. How far this criminal procedure of old, applies to the preſent times, the moſt inattentive may diſcern, by a review of the many guilty addreſſes lately publiſhed from the Engliſh papers. Paſſing over the reſt, I ſhall beg leave to conſider that very curious one, obtained from ſome people in London, a copy of which appeared in your Gazette the 2d of June laſt. How very different the ſentiments contained in this addreſs, are from the better and wiſer opinion of that great city, may be ſeen by comparing it with the petition of the Livery. But the latter was the ſpontaneous production of a ſenſible, much injured people; and the former a *thing* procured by the Miniſtry, to varniſh over their moſt oppreſſive proceedings. For I believe it is well known in London, how very active a certain Miniſterial agent was on the occaſion, and how liberally lottery tickets were exchanged for ſubſcriptions. Let theſe *addreſſers* ſpeak for themſelves. They ſay "that conſtant care has been taken to ſecure to the people the full enjoyment of their laws and liberties inviolable, and to make them happy." Let me here aſk theſe *addreſſers*, Mr. Rind, if the laws, liberty, and happineſs of the people conſiſt in general warrants and ſeizure of papers, evaſion of the habeas corpus, covering from proſecution the great defaulter of unaccounted millions, and placing a man in the Houſe of Commons rejected by a very great majority of legal voters? And laſtly, Mr. Rind, let me, as an American, aſk theſe *addreſſers*, if they think the Americans any part of his Majeſty's people, and if ſo, whether our laws, liberty, and happineſs have been inviolably preſerved by arbitrary taxations, without the conſent of our repreſentatives; by ſuſpending the legiſlative power of the New-York Aſſembly, by imperiouſly commanding the free Aſſembly of Boſton to reſcind a former vote of their body, thereby to remove all freedom of debate and determination; and laſtly, by a ſcheme to deprive the Americans of a conſtitutional trial from the vicinage, by ſeizing them here, and trying them in Britain, for ſuppoſed crimes committed on this ſide the Atlantic? I ſhould imagine, Sir, that not a ſigner of this curious addreſs could fail to anſwer theſe queſtions, in ſuch a manner as to acknowledge, that either folly, or a worſe motive prompted the meaſure. But neither of theſe properties render the poſſeſſor fit to be truſted with the conduct of buſineſs, and thus, Sir, without "torture," but with the utmoſt fitneſs, is anſwered that queſtion in the extract from the London letter, publiſhed by you in the Gazette before mentioned. "Are the *addreſſers* proper men to be entruſted with American buſineſs?" I anſwer no, Mr. Rind, thoſe men deſerve not our encouragement, who, either weakly or wickedly, ſhall adopt a meaſure calculated to deceive the Sovereign, and thereby to continue in office, a Miniſtry not wiſe, but very deſpotic, to the great injury of the public liberty and happineſs.

But the world is left to wonder at the amazing effrontery of one of theſe *addreſſers*, who continues to inſult the public with feeble attempts to vindicate his conduct, when, in fact, it is inexcuſable, on any other ground than ignorance. But a bad cauſe not being defenſible by good means, this *addreſſer* is compelled to reſort to calumny, by ſuppoſing ſome doctor wrote the letter from whence the extract he diſlikes ſo much, was made; and then charging meanneſs on this doctor of his own creating, for "denying," as he ſays, having written the letter. Unleſs, Mr. Rind, the Miniſtry have, through gratitude to their *friend*, conferred a degree giving power on this *addreſſer*, the author of that letter is known to many Gentlemen in this country, to be no doctor, but an honeſt ungraduated Gentleman, who ſincerely wiſhes well to Britiſh and American liberty, and who would never have ſigned ſuch an addreſs, to ſupport a Miniſtry, the moſt avowed enemies of that country, to which he was "much obliged, and where his all was at ſtake." The many fatal conſequences likely to follow from ſuch ill judged addreſſes led me, Mr. Rind, to theſe reflections, and I could not avoid ending them as I have done, when your Gazette of the 15th of February laſt (containing a ſhort letter from your "Cuſtomer," with his extract from a London letter) was put into my hands. I would adviſe this your "Cuſtomer" to perſuade his friend to be certain for the future before he cenſures, and having aſked pardon of the public for his error in addreſſing, be for ever ſilent on that ſubject, from a certainty that the more a bad thing is agitated, the worſe will be the conſequence.

A Friend to Liberty.

Mr. RIND,

WHILST many Gentlemen, are ſeemingly caſting their *ſomethings* into our treaſury (at leaſt) of determined prudence, you will oblige me to drop a modicum of mine at the feet of our Aſſembly that are ſhortly to meet. If they pick it up as an uſeful hint, I confeſs I ſhall be pleaſed; but if they rather chuſe to kick it aſide, as the endeavour muſt carry a good intention, I ſhall not be very uneaſy.

I ſee, and indeed feel with equal concern what others expreſs, of the prodigious delay of buſineſs in our courts of juſtice; but perhaps I am willing to declare more than they chuſe to do, when I attempt to point out the reaſons of it, in order, if poſſible, for ſome remedy that may be applied. This delay I fancy will be allowed me, to ariſe as well from the Juſtices, as from the Lawyers that ſhould attend the bars, and from the ſeveral officers appertaining to the court. The uſual hour of adjournment from one court day is to ten o'clock, the court in courſe; but perhaps if thoſe who conſtitute and ſhould attend the courts, meet by one o'clock, it may be called; through the colony, a very early meeting; and as as two hours more are generally ſpent in *how do you's*, and ſeeing *who and who are together*, this brings almoſt the conſtant ſetting of the courts down to three or four o'clock. Of courſe, the firſt day's buſineſs can be but little; and then frequently ſome prodigious neceſſary avocation (at leaſt urged) prevents an adjournment to the next day; and if we may join to this, thoſe days in the year, when the bad weather muſt affect any meeting, we ſhall ſee a good reaſon why there is ſo little buſineſs done; for perhaps I am not very extravagant, when I ſay that near three fourths of our years, as our climate now is, are generally winter months. No doubt each perſon has his reaſon for the part of the delay that he occaſions. Some Juſtices live too far off to be there by ten, and for that reaſon perhaps ſeldom ſet off before ten; others, though convenient enough, conclude they need not get there ſooner than they do, becauſe the reſt of the Juſtices will not be there; and what is very extraordinary, Lawyers, Clerks, and Sheriffs, although they are the only perſons who *get money* by the buſineſs, will be complaiſant enough to accomodate their expectations to the general time of meeting, rather than to the time of adjournment; ſo that each perſon concerned, by a ſpecies of lazineſs, contributes his full proportion to compleat this delay. Will any one then take it amiſs if I bid him look a little upwards, and ſee that great and noble example ſet, of diligence, even in this inſtance, the diſpatch of public juſtice? To ſay more to recommend the pattern would be thought affecting a compliment complexioned with flattery. Therefore, as I love every patriotic mode in the conducting of our conſtitution, and cannot but look upon this opportunity, which every ſenſible man now has, as a Juſtice of the Peace, of ſerving the public without fee or reward, as one of the moſt beneficial things to the country, I would willingly, if I could, have it preſerved in the ſame happy ſituation: For the day that we come to work for hire, we ſhall lay a foundation for that corruption, which is, from experience, ſo juſtly to be dreaded by every ſtate. If this aſſertion ſhould ſurprize from its novelty, the elucidation will be ſhort and eaſy, from the nature of human frailty. Every temptation to evil, operates in proportion to the poſſibility of its detection; and as no human action can be more concealed than that which proceeds from the inward diſpoſition (called the conſcience.) if the mind is not habituated to the contemplation of the concomitant rewards of its own virtue, the actions of a man will generally truckle to his neceſſities; which may be either the conſequence of misfortune or the natural child of extravagance. Here I think I hear it replied to me, that in the caſe of neceſſity ſalaries will be a preſervative againſt ſuch temptations; and ſo I agree they would be, could any civil power prevent misfortune and extravagance; but as that is rather a thing impoſſible to be done, and indeed the latter hardly as yet to be defined what it is, its ideas being always governed by the circumſtances and effects that ſhall attend it, that obſervation can have no weight; becauſe neither misfortune nor extravagance ſeem to have any limitation; and wherever relief to the former, and a ſupply to the latter, is to be obtained by a ſacrifice of the inward diſpoſition, like the dropſy, it will be increaſing by indulgence. Theſe, dear reader, have been my invariable thoughts from the earlieſt attempts made to introduce aſſize laws; for we know not how ſoon we ſhall exclude all goodneſs of heart from amongſt us, when we diſcredit patriotic love, by ſalarying out the *moſt ſacred* of public ſervices: And the tranſition from the ſale of private juſtice, is too quick and eaſy, to the ſale of one's own country, prudently to be truſted with any man. If I ſhould be aſked, as we have had for ſome time, and now have diſpenſers of juſtice rewarded with ſalaries, why we have not experienced ſuch effects before this day, the anſwer is eaſy, but ſomething rough perhaps in its compariſon, though only intended in its application to ſolve this particular queſtion; I ſay then we have not experienced, as yet, ſuch effects, for the ſame reaſon that we have no highwaymen yet awhile in the country; the poſſible temptations to either

being too trifling in an infant country as it were; but how long they will remain so, is a deep queſtion, when we conſider the preſent diſpute with our Mother country. Human nature, in America, differs not in its frailties from the ſame unhappineſs in other lands, though poſſibly we may be better ſituated as to the avoiding of ſuch a corruption; therefore I ſhould think it a prudent caution not to deluge the colony with mercenary opportunities. What then if I ſuggeſt a remedy, and ſuch an one, if I do not greatly miſtake, that will amount to a tolerable cure of the complained of delay of juſtice? I will not attempt to wound my countrymen with their pretenſions to innate diſpoſitions, becauſe I am perſuaded that generally they are really very good; but then I muſt wiſh that they would think that the only true teſt of a real patriotic love, is a diligent diſcharge of every public duty required of the individuals which compoſe the community. It will be needleſs, I hope, to deduce reaſons to perſuade every Gentleman how great his neglect of theſe duties are, from any other fountain than that of each man's own breaſt. How can we then value ourſelves, and boaſt of a love to our country, when we apparently neglect the ſtrongeſt motive to a long and happy continuance of it? Let me therefore flatter myſelf that ſuch a conſcientious appeal alone, will be ſufficient to vegetate this *amor patriæ* amongſt us, into an active diligence in this particular duty; and if the wiſdom of our Aſſembly could think of accommodating the poſſible and perhaps unprovided for chances that may prevent the meetings of theſe courts in courſe, by ſome direction that the adjournments to them (if they ſhould happen on days too inclement for a meeting) ſhould be to the next or firſt ſucceeding fair day; or perhaps it might be thought more proper for the convenient Juſtices to meet in a leſs number than uſual, only for the ſake of adjourning *de die in diem* to the next fair day. I muſt think, even by this little alteration, the evil complained of would preſently diſcover its amendment. The Clerks and the Sheriffs ſhould indeed be there in ſuch a caſe; and I am perſuaded that in a mercenary view of things, they will not make any great difficulty of it; becauſe, perhaps, in many inſtances of life that we all muſt have met with, men frequently travel in very bad weather, to ſave the doing (in their own affairs) of ſome particular thing which poſſibly might be fatally left undone. This then ſhould be a conſideration with every man (at leaſt that is paid for it) to do his duty even in an accidental bad day, when, through the want of that duty, if not done, many other individuals would be as fatally diſappointed as himſelf in his own caſe. Having thus hinted, and I hope ſaid enough to every honeſt man, to ſatisfy him, that with his hearty diſpoſitions to the good of his country, he may ſtill preſerve this mode of ſettling the buſineſs of juſtice amongſt us, by an eaſier diſpatch than we at preſent have, that we may not be obliged to engage in thoſe mercenary and deſtructive ſchemes of paying every man for the ſervice he does his country. I will only add a word or two more to the Lawyers. As that is a profeſſion by which they propoſe to live, and indeed by which the diligent amongſt them acquire a comfortable ſubſiſtence, it ſhould not offend them, when the earneſtneſs of the courts attempts to teach them, that although they have hitherto borne a very great part in the preſent juſtly complained of delay, that they ſhould be no longer indulged in their excuſes. It is true ſome few hardſhips may poſſibly attend this; here and there an individual may ſuffer, for want of an expert practicer at the bar to repreſent his caſe; but rather than the whole community ſhould groan thro' the neglect of juſtice, a few individuals, methinks, ſhould never be held in competition with the weight of ſuch an argument; eſpecially when it muſt be evidently ſeen, that whatever injury is poſſibly ſuſtained in one inſtance, will be greatly compenſated in others, and perhaps to the ſame individual.

C—— R——.

Mr. RIND,

AS your correſpondent X is deſirous that his propoſal to accommodate the inſufficiency of the preſent circulating money in this colony, may merit the conſideration of the next meeting of our Aſſembly, I beg leave to offer ſome few obſervations, for him to make his ſcheme more perfect (if he can) than it appears, if I rightly underſtand it. By the by my obſervations can be but hints, becauſe your little bits of papers ſeem by much too ſmall for a full argument upon any matter of conſequence. I really think with X the objections to paper money that have been handed about, are moſt of them rather imaginary than real; and ſome of the conſequences that have attended it, did certainly proceed from cauſes, which, by accidentally happening upon the commencement of ſuch emiſſion, were immediately and raſhly imputed to the paper money; ſuch as *the baniſhment of ſpecie out of the country*, when it was evident that it was only the real want of that ſpecie which occaſioned that ſort of money. Specie was even then no where to be borrowed to maintain the forces we were obliged to raiſe in defence of our territories, notwithſtanding our then Treaſurer was impowered to offer 6 per centum for the loan of it, upon the ſecurity of the whole colony; beſides, it was certainly evident that this very ſcarcity had really been effected by Agents, engaged at home, to furniſh the army to the northward with the caſh they might find neceſſary. Of this kind of objection alſo, is *the introduction of luxury by that means*, when I muſt ſay that I think luxury was in its full extent at the beginning of the emiſſion, nay long before we had any paper currency. And if the riſe of exchange was deducible from the quantity of caſh that thoſe emiſſions introduced, that very quantity was rather ſerviceable in diſcharge of thoſe debts, which that luxury had created, by its increaſing the produce upon eſtates ſold for that purpoſe. There was, I confeſs, one objection to paper currency which could not be obviated, that of its certain periſhing condition, which will always attend a circulation, where the money that paſſes, is of leſs durability than metal; and I am afraid that this objection will be aggravated, if ever the natural means of preſerving the paper money as long as we poſſibly can, ſhall be prevented, as it has been *advertiſed*. But then, ſays the Britiſh merchant (who will be an objector, though frequently to things apparently to his own advantage) "As we have debarred you by the finger of our Parliament from making your paper money a legal tender, how will you accommodate that, when we will not receive it as ſuch?" Here, my friend X, from a true ſenſibility that a remittance home upon the plan of his propoſal, can as well be effected as it could be by gold or ſilver, draws as a conſequence that there can be no occaſion to make it a legal tender; becauſe no man in his ſenſes can be ſuppoſed to refuſe it. With me the very ſuppoſing upon the experience that we have of the world, that people will never be ill-natured enough to act as if out of their ſenſes, is doing violence to that certain experience. Paper money was always as eaſy to be remitted by bills of exchange, as it ever can be made; and yet what was the caſe of the 1757 notes? By not being called in, according to the ſtipulated period of their redemption, they were not legally a tender; and although the ſame perſons bought and paid with them, yet in many inſtances did they abſolutely refuſe to ſuffer their judgments obtained to be ſatisfied by that emiſſion. However, I confeſs circulating caſh is wanting, and if we cannot eſtabliſh it upon the equitable and reciprocal rules of commerce, we muſt do it upon the beſt terms we can. But I muſt ſay, that whilſt they obſtruct us with this inconveniency, as to its tender, we ſhall all be madmen if we do not return it in that mode, which we are now ſure muſt make them lift that *heavy finger* from off our ſhoulders; for, without going into argument upon a well known diſpute, I will be bold to advance, it is the very ſame principle of rectitude in the Britiſh conſtitution, that ought to govern with reſpect to their right of reſtriction on our *internal* modes of government, that we are now contending for, with reſpect to their right of *internal* taxation. Therefore as we know how neceſſary we are to their well being, by conſuming their manufactures, this ſhould make us one and all determine with firmneſs, upon the aſſociation of non-importation, except in indiſpenſible neceſſaries, which are but a few articles; but this only by the by. To proceed with X's ſcheme: It carries with it a very inviting air, eſpecially with legiſlation, where there is no tax propoſed to be raiſed upon individuals, ſeemingly now in a way of removing thoſe incumbrances which their former luxury and extravagance had brought upon them; and I ſeriouſly wiſh, that it may produce its intended effect; but this doubt I think will forever ſtrike me. There is firſt a propoſal, that this emiſſion ſhould be introduced into circulation, only by good bills upon London (at the exchange of 25 per cent.) paid into the Treaſury. It then goes on, that in order to deter adventurers from offering precarious bills, larger damages ſhould be ſtipulated for ſuch proteſts, and a more expeditious way of obtaining judgment upon them. After this, in order to produce what X calls a conſtant flux and reflux of the money to and from the Treaſurer's office, the Treaſurer ſhall be obliged, after a limited time, to redeem ſuch ſums of the emiſſion as ſhall be brought to the office, by bills of exchange at 27 and a half per cent. This 2 and a half difference between receiving in and paying out, is intended to defray the expences of the negotiation, &c. of thoſe bills of exchange; and as it is propoſed, that the Treaſurer ſhould remit them to the bank of England, X imagines one per cent. will be ſufficient for opening an account upon ſuch an occaſion; and of courſe the remaining 1 and a half per cent. will defray the expences here. I ſhall only obſerve one per cent. for negotiating bills in London, is full 100 per cent. advanced upon the preſent method of doing that buſineſs; and to be ſure paying dear for lodging money in the bank of England. I ſuppoſe I muſt not ſpeak of the 1 and a half per cent. more to be expended here, becauſe we do not know the vaſt buſineſs that may ariſe to the Treaſury office in ſuch a *tiding trade*; but *this* we fancy we do know, that ſhould this ſcheme take place in a conſtant ebbing and flowing, as X expects it will, that Treaſury commiſſion may poſſibly be worth a government; and let *that* be the effect, it will require no prophecy to know the period of any Treaſurer of our appointing. But this alſo, by the by, I mention it only as a matter worth conſideration, though perhaps the *Gentlemen* who thought that, becauſe 10s. upon 100l. was but a trifle, may ſtill think it will be but the ſame trifle on the aggregate ſums of hundreds of thouſands or millions. I doubt not it will be ſaid we can keep our own Treaſurer upon the preſent mode of appointing him by Act of Aſſembly; but, with ſubmiſſion, the Britiſh conſtitution, which I hope we ſhall always endeavour to maintain in all its parts, makes him an officer within the King's appointment, whenever he pleaſes. And we well remember the anſwer given by a former Miniſtry in a ſimilar caſe, relative to the naval officers, originally in the appointment of our Governors, becauſe they really only received the impoſts laid for the benefit of the country. "If we cannot appoint naval officers, we know we can appoint Governors, *inuendo every thing we pleaſe.*" We ſhall then I ſuppoſe be drove to the ſhifts of laying no taxes in the moſt uſeful caſes, when we find our Treaſury in the hands of thoſe who we *cannot* call to account; but perhaps it will be more prudent to avoid laying ſuch a temptation. However, I only look upon this part of X's ſcheme, as a further lure to the legiſlature; for where there is to be no deductions from the public, out of the ſum intended to be emitted for commiſſions, &c. becauſe individuals are to pay it or not, as a kind of option, it muſt needs be very engaging. Therefore, in X's mode of reaſoning, I ſhall be apt to ſay the man who brings his money to the Treaſury for bills to remit, will be as much out of his ſenſes as if he had juſt left Bedlam; becauſe he is to pay 2 and a half per cent. for it more than he would to another; and for what? For bills leſs precarious. But can we imagine, when race-horſes (as proteſted bills are commonly called) upon the ſecurity moſtly of good eſtates, have been perpetually known to be bought up, from the certain profit of 10 per cent. to be made by them, clear of all expence, I ſay, can we imagine that man really in his ſenſes, who ſhall give 2 and a half per cent. to keep ſuch horſes out of his ſtud? Certainly there can be but few ſuch: Where then will be this *conſtant mart of exchange*, this *flux and reflux to and from that office?* Again, the perſon who wants money muſt certainly rather deal with the money holder than with the Treaſurer, at the equal exchange of 25 per cent. where he ſtands a chance of greater damages, for ſome unforeſeen proteſt; things that have happened even with the moſt ſterling monied men, and may preſumptively happen again; becauſe they depend entirely upon the *honour*, or rather the *caprice* of the London merchants, upon whom they draw; and I beg leave to ſay there are numberleſs inſtances where the *latter* has been moſt conſpicuous, though perhaps not quite ſo many, where the *former* has been experienced. I approve of the reſt of X's reaſoning as to the equality of ſuch paper (in the inſtances he gives) with metal money; but as to his preſuming that the country merchants will regulate and lower the prices of their goods, becauſe they can then afford it according to this exchange ſettled, I beg leave to ſay he rather compliments thoſe merchants. We certainly know that, like the miniſterial tax, let the cauſe for raiſing it be what it will, the removal of that cauſe, has but rarely, if ever, effected the demolition of the tax; and ſo it has conſtantly been in variety of inſtances, and will be with reſpect to the advanced prices of the merchants upon goods.

C—— R——.

Mr. RIND, *March* 20, 1770.

EVER attentive to the good of my country, as far as my ſlender capacity can direct me, I am very ſolicitous to have a meeting of the committee, for the non-importation agreement, on the 28th of April next; to try if ſome more effectual method cannot be fallen upon, to break aſunder thoſe deteſted and ſlaviſh chains which an abandoned Adminiſtration, ſupported by a corrupt Parliament, have forged for us, and myriads yet unborn. Surely, Sir, that man muſt be dead to every ſenſe of honour, or manly fortitude, who would not, with cheerfulneſs, ſacrifice his intereſt, and beſt blood, in ſupport of the liberty, and everlaſting happineſs of his country; nor can I, or will I, ever conſider thoſe who have not, in any other light, than the moſt bitter enemies to this, their native land. Such, Mr Rind, are my ſentiments, and if they are the ſentiments of my countrymen, I hope we ſhall have a number at Williamſburg, on the day already propoſed, ſufficient to compoſe a committee.—I would, could I, more than equal

BRUTUS.

LONDON, *February* 3.

YESTERDAY, about two o'clock, came on before a great Aſſembly, the queſtion, by adjournment of the ſtate of the nation, particularly in regard to the power of the Houſe of Commons, in incapaciating Mr. Wilkes. The Marquis of Rockingham opened the queſtion, and was ſupported by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Chatham, and others. The arguments made uſe of by thoſe noble perſonages were, "That as the ſtate conſiſted of three branches of legiſlation, King, Lords, and Commons, each had a right to inſpect into the ſtate of the other, particularly when it was ſuppoſed that one had infringed on the bounds of their prerogative. It was aſked if it was not ſo, why the two other ſtates were conſtituted; as they would be eſtabliſhed to very little purpoſe, if they had not at all times the power of checking, as well as co-operating? Lord Chatham particularly obſerved, that this was ſo plain and common a precedure that he wondered how any one, in the leaſt acquainted with the hiſtory of his own country, could poſſibly gainſay it."

Thoſe on the ſide of Adminiſtration, inſiſted that "The privilege of the Houſe of Commons extended at any time to expulſion and incapacitation; that they were definitive in their judgment, ſo far as reſpected their Members and the order of their Aſſembly. They then quoted two precedents: The one in the caſe of Lionel, Earl of Middleſex; and the other in that of Lord Bacon, who were both expelled the great Aſſembly they belonged to, and by a vote of that Aſſembly rendered incapaciated from ever ſitting there. They further diſputed the legality of Mr. Wilkes's election; alledging, that it was procured by violence and intimidation, and not by the free, uninfluenced votes of the freeholders."

Theſe debates continued till half an hour paſt eleven at night, when they divided. In favour of the independent power of the Houſe of Commons, 96--Againſt it 47.

Lord Marchmont then moved the following reſolution: "That the Houſe had no right to interfere with the determinations of the Houſe of Commons, as it might tend to create jealouſies and animoſities between the two Houſes." This was debated with great warmth till one o'clock in the morning. The queſtion was then put, and it paſſed in the affirmative.

Yeas - - -	96	106
Proxies - -	10	
Noes - - -	47	49
Proxies - - -	2	

In this ſecond diviſion, the minority were joined by two from the majority; but one of their own friends went away after the firſt diviſion.

Speakers for,—Duke of Grafton, Lord Weymouth, Lord Denbigh; *ſpeakers againſt*,—Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Chatham, Lord Camden, Lord Suffolk, Lord Temple.

In the courſe of the debate above eluded to, one of the diſputants ſtrongly recommended the preſerving a good underſtanding between the two Houſes of Parliament, and added, *If they went a ſtep farther, foreign aſſiſtance muſt be called in.* Theſe words another Member immediately minuted in his memorandum book. Much altercation aroſe on this expreſſion.

Lord Camden's conduct in his adminiſtration was called in queſtion by Lord Sandwich, for not giving his opinion upon the Middleſex election. He was anſwered by Lord Lyttleton, who told him that his Lordſhip had not been aſked: To which the former replied, that whenever that matter was going to be agitated in the Privy Council, his Lordſhip withdrew; and therefore adminiſtration deemed it legal.

Lord Sandwich, in his ſpeech upon the ſecond queſtion on Friday night, taxed Lord Camden with a duplicity of conduct incompatible with his late ſituation as Lord Chancellor, and added, That that officer was in law *the keeper of the King's conſcience*; and if any error had been committed with regard to the Middleſex election, he was reſponſible for it, never having declared againſt it in Council.

Lord Camden, in anſwer to Lord Sandwich, ſaid, "That he allowed there was ſuch an expreſſion in law, as the Chancellor being the *keeper of the King's conſcience*; but that it was vague and indeterminate; that the laws were the keeper of the King's conſcience; that every perſon in the Cabinet well knew his diſapprobation of the violent proceedings againſt Mr. Wilkes, from the beginning; and on that account, he had never been conſulted in any matter reſpecting that Gentleman; that if he had been conſulted, he was always ready to give his opinion, as he had done, according to his conſcience, in Parliament; but that he did not think it his duty to do it without being aſked, as it was a meaſure he was no way reſponſible for: that he had repoſed his opinon long ſince with Lord Chatham, who was then preſent, and doubtleſs ready to declare it, if called upon.—To which he added, "With reſpect to what the noble Duke (meaning the Duke of Grafton) had advanced, he was willing to enter into any part of his conduct relative to the Middleſex election, late as it then was *(one o'clock in the morning)* or at any other time.

Lord Chatham then roſe up, and ſpoke in ſupport of what Lord Camden had ſaid. His harangue was bold, nervous, and truly rhetorical.

The Lords have not ſat ſo late ſince the revolution.

We hear that yeſterday 49 Lords proteſted, among whom are four Biſhops.

Feb. 7. Friday, amongſt other preſents conſigned by the merchants in Virginia to Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench, were 45 turkies alive.

The behaviour of a noble Duke, who lately ſo unexpectedly joined the minority, the more it is conſidered, the more it is to be praiſed. His Grace's conduct has been all along ſo uniformly even, and free from vehemence, that, in the general, he has hitherto been regarded and eſteemed both by court and country party, in the two-fold character of a courtier and a patriot; that is, as a friend to adminiſtration, where he ſaw it not incompatible with honour to be ſo; and as a well wiſher to every meaſure propoſed by oppoſition that was evidently calculated for the good of his country. But the violence of the times calling for *ſomething more*,—for abſolute *active* ſupport, on one ſide or the other; and being hardly preſſed on both, his Grace nobly declared himſelf for that patriotic party which he now ſo glorioufly ſuſtains.

Feb. 8. Yeſterday Mr. Sheriff Townſend entered his proteſt againſt any tax or taxes that may henceforth be *raiſed* or *continued*. He rehearſed the circumſtances of the Middleſex election; and declared that all the future acts of that Houſe, ſince the rejection of the lawful member, and the intruſion of another man by violence in his room, would be null and void; and that he would never ſubſcribe to his own diſhonour by conſenting to pay unlawful taxes; but that the ſame violence only ſhould take from him his property, which had taken his right of election. He obſerved from Dr. Blackſtone, that all other counties, as well as Middleſex, were injured in their repreſentation, becauſe though a member is choſen by one place, when choſen, he is a member for, and repreſents the whole nation; therefore that he did not doubt the refuſal of taxes by the whole kingdom.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor made many exceptions to the account brought in by the Miniſtry. He complained of large ſums of money being lumped together without any account of the particular application: He mentioned one ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds, which, amongſt other ſums, the Lord Mayor proteſted on his honour, he believed had been diſtributed amongſt the members of that Houſe. The Gentlemen of the Treaſury replied, that they had given a liſt of the different ſums iſſued from the Exchequer; and that as for the *application* of the money, that was *impoſſible to be given*.

We hear that the preſent Preſident of a certain aſſembly has given general diſguſt to the reſpectable body over whom he preſides, by *brow-beating* the ſeveral members, as he formerly uſed to do his *clients*.

A certain patriotic Nobleman was heard to expreſs himſelf in the following manner, to another perſonage of equal rank, at Arthur's, "I am ſorry I muſt refuſe to oblige your Lordſhip, and at the ſame time inform you that conſcience dictates the negative to your deſires.—My bleeding country calls loudly for my aſſiſtance, the commands, the ſolicitations of both are too powerful to be reſiſted. Honeſty forbids me to join a Miniſtry, who (almoſt to a man) are intire ſtrangers to every paſſion but avarice, injuſtice, and diſſimulation; pardon my freedom my Lord, you are not as yet connected with them, continue ſo—and be not offended with a friendly admonition, for though fortune has placed you beyond corruption, and a zeal for the welfare of your country dwells in your breaſt, yet *Nemo omnibus horis ſapit*, you may be impoſed upon by falſe appearances, weigh maturely the old adage, "Evil communication corrupts good manners." It ſhall never corrupt mine; I ſhall make it the ſtudy of my life to keep clear of the temptation.

The following noble Lords "have ſolemnly declared and pledged themſelves to the public, that they will perſevere in availing themſelves, as far as in them lies, of every right, and every power, with which the conſtitution has armed them for the good of the whole, in order to obtain full relief for the injured electors of Great-Britain; and full ſecurity, for the future, againſt the late moſt dangerous uſurpation upon the rights of the people; which, by ſapping the fundamental principles of this government, threatens its total diſſolution."

Temple. Audley. Craven. Camden. Portland. Richmond. Radnor. Thanet. Lyttleton. Suffolk. Ayleſford. Fitzwilliam. Trevor. Rockingham. Berkeley. Coventry. Stamford. Bangor. Exeter. Torrington. Tankerville. Effingham. Archer. Forteſcue. Wycomb, Earl of Shelburne. King. Mancheſter. Chedworth. Ponſonby. Earl of Beſborough. Chatham. Hyde. Monſon. Albemarle. Scarborough. Huntingdon. Abergavenny. Boyle, Earl of Corke. Milton. Buckinghamſhire. Northumberland.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 26.

By an expreſs juſt arrived from Hampton, we are aſſured with certainty, that the REVENUE ACTS are all repealed, the tea act only excepted.

A brig, ſuppoſed to belong to Londonderry, bound to Baltimore, from the Weſt Indies, went aſhore on Cape Henry on the 17th, and is not likely to be got off.

Arrived, the Liberty, Capt. Walker, from London, for Rappahannock; the Prince George, Capt. Sampſon, from Briſtol; and the Homer, Capt. Haſtie, from Glaſgow, in James river.

Capt. George Banks, in a ſhip for York river, ſailed from Liverpool the 10th of March.

Capt. Atkinſon, in the True Briton, arrived in 32 days from Virginia, at Liverpool, and would ſail by the firſt of April for James river.

On Monday evening came to this city, the Honourable DANIEL DULANY, and BENJAMIN OGLE, Eſquires, from Annapolis.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London.

"After his Majeſty had made his ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, a motion was made in the Houſe of Lords to addreſs. After long debates it paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative. Lord Chatham moved to amend the addreſs, by taking into conſideration the petitions of the people; his Lordſhip ſpoke long, and was anſwered by Lord Sandwich in a very ſevere manner. At 10 o'clock the queſtion was put, which paſſed in the negative.

89 Noes.
11 Proxies, produced by Lords Rochford and Weymouth.
100 Againſt the motion.
36 Yeas.

"The Duke of Ancaſter made the firſt motion to addreſs, and was ſeconded by Lord Dunmore. The Biſhops all divided with the majority. Tellers, Duke of Richmond, and Lord Sandwich.

Speakers for the queſtion.	Againſt it.
Lords Chatham,	Lords Denbigh,
Shelburne,	Talbot,
Temple,	Pomfret,
Lord Chancellor,	Mansfield,
Lyttleton, and the	Sandwich,
Duke of Richmond.	Weymouth, and the
	Duke of Grafton.

"Lord Chatham ſpoke two hours in ſupport of the motion, and one hour in anſwer to Lord Mansfield, and was replied to by Lord Sandwich.

"In the Houſe of Commons Mr. Dowdeſwell moved, that the addreſs to his Majeſty ſhould be amended, with acquainting his Majeſty that his faithful Commons would inquire into the occaſion of the diſcontents that prevailed in every part of his Majeſty's dominions. Upon a diviſion, it paſſed in the negative, 254 againſt 138.

Speakers for the amendment.	Againſt it.
Mr. Dowdeſwell,	Lord North,
Sir Anthony Abdy,	—— Clare,
Sir George Saville,	Mr. De Grey, Attorney-General.
Serjeant Glynn,	Sir Fletcher Norton,
Col. Barre,	Mr. Rigby,
Mr. Burke,	General Conway, and
Mr. Beckford, Lord Mayor of London.	Mr. Dyſon.
Marquis of Granby,	
Mr. Dunning, Solicitor-General.	
Sheriff Townſhend, and	
Mr. George Grenville.	

"Sir George Oſborne made the firſt motion to addreſs, and was ſeconded by Mr. Payne, a Gentleman of St. Kitts."

Mr. RIND,

THE *following liſt of American Agents, with the notes, I believe every well-wiſher to America will be obliged to you for publiſhing in your paper. They are only plain* facts, *and it is left to the clear ſighted Americans themſelves to make the proper comments thereon.*

I am yours and theirs, A. S.

Nova-Scotia,	Richard Cumberland, Eſq;	No. 1
Maſſachuſetts,	William Bollam, Eſq; for the Council.	2
	Dennys De Berdt, Eſq; for the Aſſembly.	3
Rhode Iſland,	Joſeph Sherwood, Eſq;	4
Connecticut,	Richard Jackſon, Eſq;	5
	Dr. Johnſon, L. L. D. extraordinary Agent.	6
New-York,	Robert Charles, Eſq;	7
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Wilmot,	8
Pennſylvania,	Richard Jackſon, Eſq;	9
	Dr. Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. extraordinary Agent.	10
Delaware counties,	Dennys De Berdt, Eſq;	11
Maryland,	Charles Garth, Eſq;	12
Virginia,	—— Abercrombie, for the Council.	13
	Edward Montague, Eſq; for the Aſſembly.	14
South-Carolina,	Charles Garth, Eſq;	15
Georgia,	Dr. Franklin.	16

NOTES.

No. 1. Richard Cumberland, Eſq; is a placeman, holding poſts under the government at pleaſure, to the amount of near eighteen hundred pounds per ann. ſome of which may be ſeen in the Court Calendar.

No. 2. William Bollam, Eſq; Agent for the Council, has now a monſtrous and moſt unreaſonable account unſettled with his conſtituents, the payment of which entirely depends upon them, and though demanded ſeveral years ago is not yet agreed to.

No. 3. Dennys De Berdt, Eſq; a North-American merchant, who has ſuffered much in his commercial concerns, by adhering ſtrictly to the true political intereſts of America, and has always diſcharged his duty as an honeſt man.—Witneſs his conduct in the ever memorable conteſt about the American ſtamp-act, and in the years 1768 and 1769.

No. 4. Joſeph Sherwood, Eſq; an honeſt Quaker; he refuſed his aſſent to America's being taxed by the Britiſh Parliament when the American Agents were applied to by the *Gentle Shepherd* to obtain their approbation of the American ſtamp act.

No. 5. Richard Jackſon, Eſq; was private Secretary to George Grenville, at the time of paſſing the American ſtamp-act, worth about two thouſand pounds per annum: In the great conſtitutional conteſt between the freeholders and an arbitrary Miniſtry in the caſe of the Middleſex election, in 1769, he voted for Col Lutterell, an avowed miniſterial tool; he alſo ſeems inclinable ſtill to become a dependent placeman, by being a candidate for the Solicitorſhip to the Board of Trade, in the room of the late Sir Matthew Lamb.

No. 6. Dr. Johnſon, extraordinary Agent, a ſenſible and well meaning American.

No. 7. Robert Charles, Eſq; was appointed Comptroller of the Poſt-office by George Grenville, but turned out by Lord Rockingham.

No. 8. Mr. Wilmot private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

No. 9. Richard Jackſon, Eſq; ſee No. 5.

No. 10. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. extraordinary Agent, Deputy Poſt-maſter in America during pleaſure; his ſon is alſo Governor of New-Jerſey, appointed during the adminiſtration of Lord Bute.

No. 11. Dennys De Berdt, Eſq; ſee No. 3.

No. 12. Charles Garth, Eſq; a *concealed* placeman, by holding the poſt of Warden of the Fleet Priſon during pleaſure, in the name of Jyles; the annual ſalary two hundred pounds, and the perquiſites ſuppoſed to be about ſix hundred pounds per annum more.

No. 13. —— Abercrombie, Eſq; has a penſion of two hundred pounds per annum on the Virginia eſtabliſhment.

No. 14. Edward Montague, Eſq; a Maſter in Chancery, Agent for the King of Poland, and voted for Col. Lutterell with the ſucceſsful minority at the Middleſex election, in 1769.

No. 15. Charles Garth, Eſq; ſee No. 12.

No. 16. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. ſee No. 10.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 19, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given that his Excellency the Governor has received a parcel of MEDITERRANEAN PASSES by the *Jenny*, Capt. *Woodford*.

PETER PELHAM.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 19, 1770.

ONCE MORE

SHALL be obliged to thoſe indebted to me, if they will endeavour to ſettle their accounts this court, as I intend for *Britain* next month. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON will attend in the ſtore, whom I have impowered to act for me. I ſhall likewiſe ſell on *Saturday* the 28th inſtant, ſundry books, to the amount of 200 l. ſterling, on twelve months credit, giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN CARTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 19, 1770.

Juſt imported, in the Jenny, *Capt.* Woodford, *a large aſſortment of* MILLENERY, *and other* GOODS, *at a low advance, for ready money only*, viz.

CALLICOES, chintzes, perſians, catgut, *India* chintzes, lawn handkerchiefs, coloured pullicat ditto, figured ditto, gauze mobs, crimp'd caps with lappets, gauze fillets, neat dreſſed caps, puffed ditto, laced ditto, large dreſſed fillets and flowers, ſmall ditto, pink and blue lined childrens caps, lace and flower caps, *Italian* caps, common ditto, boys black ſilk hats, Oſtrich feathers, blue, green, and white ſattin caps, gold and velvet pocket books, gold pincuſhions, ſilk and cotton laces, narrow pink, ſheneal, paduaſoy, and rich faſhioned ribbands, nice ſilk purſes, tapes, holland and diaper, ribband and lace ſtomachers, pink and white ditto, white and blue feathers, tortoiſeſhell combs ſet in paſte, horn ditto in paſte, ditto ſet in garnet, ditto in marquiſet, plain horn and tortoiſeſhell combs of ſeveral ſorts, ivory ditto, marquiſet croſſes and hearts ſet in ſilver, half moon, pearl and marquiſet fancy pins, garnet ditto, pink beads, black ditto, ſeed wax ditto, oval ditto, wax pearl ditto, black, white, blue, and green bugles, agate ditto, black bead and bugle collars, mother of pearl collars and earrings, dreſſed ditto, ſmelling bottles in carved and plain caſes, ivory thimbles, Bath metal ditto with ſteel tops, very handſome ſteel watch chains, dandriff combs, comb bruſhes, gilt oval ſleeve buttons, pearl buttons and ſtuds, penknives, large and ſmall ſciſſars, milleners common and darning needles, minikins, ſhort whites and corking pins, large and ſmall naked dolls, dreſſed ditto, toy tea ſets, and a large variety of other toys, Ladies black furred riding hats, feathers for ditto, mens beaver and caſtor hats, childrens ditto laced and plain, womens, girls, mens, and boys white gloves glazed and in grain, callimanco pumps, leather ditto, and ſhoes, womens and childrens black leather and Morocco ſhoes and pumps, *Didſbury*'s mens ſhoes and pumps, mens raw ſilk hoſe, thread ditto, boys white and brown ditto, bohea and hyſon tea, ſingle and double refined ſugar, check, oznabrug, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

SARAH PITT.

N. B. As ſhe has got a millener come in, ſhe carries on the millenery buſineſs; alſo making of cardinals, bonnets and hats, and mounting of fans, &c.

To be SOLD *by public auction, at Mr.* Philip Buſh's, *in* Wincheſter, *on* Tueſday *the 1ſt day of* May *next, being court day,*

THE following TRACTS of LAND in *Hampſhire* county, late the joint property of *John Greenfield*, deceaſed, and Major *James Livingſtone*, *viz. Pine Run*, containing 279 acres; *Mill Run*, containing 200 acres; a tract on *Potowmack* river, above the mouth of *New Creek*, purchaſed of *Hugh Murphey*: *Stony Lick*, containing 425 acres; *Bear Wallow*, containing 279 acres; a tract near *Cropper*'s Bridge; anotner joining *Hugh Murphey*: a tract called *Fuller*'s Bottom; *Burcham*'s Bottom, containing 154 acres; and a tract on *Little Cape Capon*, containing 149 acres. Theſe lands have been twice advertiſed for ſale at *Hampſhire* court-houſe, and attendance given, without effect. All concerned are deſired to take notice, that they will poſitively be ſold at the time and place now appointed. Thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate would do well to attend, to prevent their going off at an under value. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock, and continue till all are ſold. Six months credit will be allowed for half the price, and 18 months for the remainder, purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity, if required. Legal intereſt will be diſcounted on paying ready money. For furthe particulars apply to Capt. *Enoch Junis*, in *Hampſhire*, or the ſubſcribers in *Wincheſter*.

Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid *Greenfield*, are again deſired to make them known, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe the executors will be obliged to bring ſuits where the balances appear by Mr. *Greenfield*'s books to be in his favour.

ANGUS M'DONALD, & } Ex'rs.
ALEXANDER WHITE, }

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Hobbs Hole*, on the 5th inſt. *(March)* a Negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, aged about 27 years, of a yellowiſh black, pretty ſenſible; he generally wore a green waiſtcoat and breeches, with horn buttons on them. It is very probable he is harboured at or about *Todd*'s *Bridge* in *King* and *Queen* county, as he was born and lived there ſeveral years. Any perſon that delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at *Hobbs Hole* in *Eſſex* county, ſhall receive fifty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN CORRIE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned employing or carrying ſaid ſlave out of the colony.

On Monday *the 30th of* April *will be* SOLD *at* Williamſburg, *on the premiſes*,

THE HOUSES and LOTS in the Back ſtreet, belonging to Mr. *Robinſon*'s eſtate, now in the occupation of Mrs. *Chiſwell*, which are pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, alſo the houſhold and kitchen furniture in and belonging to them, and ſeveral valuable ſlaves, being the ſervants uſually employed in and about the houſe and kitchen. Likewiſe a chariot and horſes, a good coachman, ſome milch cows, &c. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a tract of land in *James City* county called *Lilliput*, adjoining the plantation of Mr. *Benjamin Weldon*, containing about 400 acres. On *Tueſday* the firſt day of *May* will be ſold before the *Raleigh* tavern in *Williamſburg*, that beautiful ſeat and plantation on *Mattapony* river, in *King & Queen* county, whereon *John Robinſon*, Eſq; late Treaſurer, lived, containing 1300 acres of high land, and about 600 acres of marſh; there is on it a large genteel two ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms and a large paſſage on a floor, and all convenient out-houſes in good order, and a large falling garden incloſed with a good brick wall, alſo a very good geared water griſt mill. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, the very valuable tract of land known by the name of *Scotch Town*, lying on *Newfound* river, in *Hanover* county, about 16 miles above the court-houſe, which is remarkable for producing the fineſt ſweet ſcented tobacco; it contains according to a late ſurvey 4620 acres, and has on it a large commodious dwelling-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, with 8 rooms and a very large paſſage on one floor, and all convenient out-houſes, and there is a very valuable water griſt mill on it in good order. The land belonging to the lead mine company, and Mr. *Robinſon*'s ſhare of the lands and ſlaves belonging to the *Diſmal Swamp* company, will alſo be ſold at the time and place laſt mentioned. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond and ſecurity to

EDMUND PENDLETON, &
4 PETER LYONS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE two valuable tracts of LAND lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, drawn by Col. *Bernard Moore*, as prizes in his lottery, one contains 550 acres, and has on it a good dwelling-houſe 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above, in which Col. *Moore* formerly lived, and many good and convenient out-houſes; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, the land is very good for corn, tobacco and wheat, and the plantation in good order for cropping. The other tract contains 586 acres, and lies on the river below the above-mentioned land, it abounds with ſuch a quantity of white oak that it is thought one thouſand pounds worth of plank and ſtaves may be got off it, the ſoil is very fertile, and produces fine corn and tobacco. Col. *Moore* will ſhew the land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, and the terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, to whom the purchaſe money is to be paid. Mr. *Garland Anderſon*, of *Hanover*, is impowered to ſell the 100 acre lots in *Caroline* county, drawn by Col. *Moore* in his lottery. A Negro man named *Ralph*, about 22 years old, who is an exceeding good finer, and a Negro man named *Toby*, who is a very fine maſter collier, drawn by Col. *Moore* as prizes in his lottery, are alſo to be ſold on reaſonable terms, by

EDMUND PENDLETON, &
9 PETER LYONS.

I HEREBY give notice to all thoſe who are indebted to the ſtore lately kept at Major *John Boſwell*'s, in *Hanover* county, to ſettle their reſpective accounts with Mr. *William Donald*, who will give conſtant attendance for this purpoſe, at the above mentioned place, till the firſt of *September* next. As great indulgence has been granted to many of the cuſtomers, it may reaſonably be expected they, in return, will immediately give bond for the balances now remaining due, that, being properly aſcertained, they may be collected with leſs expence and trouble than if the accounts ſtood open. Thoſe who refuſe to comply with this reaſonable requeſt, may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without further delay or reſpect of perſons.

JOHN JOHNSON.

WESTOVER, *March* 26, 1770.

RUN away from *Weſtover* on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man of the middle ſize, named EDOM, by trade a bricklayer, and is about 25 years old. 'Tis ſuppoſed he will go into *King William* county. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to Mr. *David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river. W. BYRD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 12, 1770.

WANTED *immediately*,

A JOURNEYMAN BARBER, who underſtands dreſſing and ſhaving. Such a one will meet with encouragement, by applying to

2 ANTHONY GEOGHEGAN.

PITTSYLVANIA court-houſe, *March* 10, 1770.

THE ordinary kept at this place, with all proper conveniencies, will be fit for the entertainment of Gentlemen at the *May* court, at which time I purpoſe to rent, or leaſe it for any number of years, that ſhall be that day agreed on.—Bond and ſecurity muſt be given.—I have all the following lands, which I would ſell cheap, viz. Two large plantations on each ſide of *Dan* river, conſiſting of good high and low grounds; one of them is the plantation *Covington* lived on. Alſo *Matrimony Mill*, with a good tract of land, and a fine orchard adjoining a plantation at the Great Falls; a plantation on *Moon*'s creek, with fine high and low grounds, and very convenient to plenty of good fiſh. I have likewiſe twenty-eight tracts of cultivated and uncultivated lands, of which great bargains may be got, by applying to me at *Pittſylvania* court-houſe.

5 JAMES ROBERTS.

THE executors of Colonel *Carter*, late of *Clive*, hereby deſire to give notice, that the land upon *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, in the counties of *Prince William* and *Fauquier*, appertaining to that Gentleman's eſtate, will be expoſed to ſale, on *Tueſday* the 15th day of *May* next, to the higheſt bidders, for ready money, ſeveral lots into which thoſe lands will be laid off. Their value and conveniency have been ſufficiently ſet forth in a former advertiſement, for this purpoſe. And it is preſumed every perſon intending to purchaſe, has long before this time made himſelf ſufficiently acquainted with their goodneſs. They contain upwards of 12000 acres.

The ſale to begin at Capt. *George Nevill*'s, in the county of *Fauquier*, and continue until all the lots are ſold.

TO BE SOLD,

THE brig LITTLE BENJAMIN, about 110 tons burthen, double decked, has made but two voyages, is extremely well built, and completely fitted. Credit will be given until the 10th day of *December* next, on giving bond with good ſecurity to

BEN: HARRISON.

MOUNT VERNON, *Fairfax* county, *Dec.* 16.

HIS Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, having been pleaſed to grant 200,000 acres of land on the *Great Kanhaway*, &c. to the officers and ſoldiers who embarked in the ſervice of this colony, agreeable to a proclamation iſſued the 19th of *February*, 1754 (by the Hon. *Robert Dinwiddie*, Eſq; then Lieutenant Governor). And having moreover been pleaſed to require, that I ſhould receive the ſeveral and reſpective claims of every perſon who engaged in the ſervice aforeſaid, before the battle of the *Meadows*, in 1754, I do hereby give this public notice thereof, requeſting that every officer and ſoldier, or their repreſentatives, will exhibit their reſpective claims to a ſhare of theſe lands, properly atteſted to me, before the 10th day of *October* next enſuing, in order that the whole may be laid before his Lordſhip and Council, and finally adjuſted. And to the intent that no unneceſſary application may be made, it is hereby ſignified, that no perſon who entered into the ſervice of this colony after the ſaid battle of the *Meadows* (which concluded the campaign of 1754) is intitled to any part of theſe 200,000 acres of land, as they were given to the firſt adventurers, under the proclamation aforeſaid. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MARYLAND, *Auguſt* 17, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of *September* next, at his houſe, which ſtands about the diſtance of one half mile from *Baltimore* town, on a healthy ſituation, with an agreeable proſpect. The price as before; two piſtoles for inoculation, and twenty ſhillings per week for board. As the ſickneſs is ſo trifling, and the confinement none, the expence need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to ſix pounds fourteen ſhillings, current money, and may be inoculated with ſafety in any month, except *July* and *Auguſt*.

I ſhall be obliged to thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciouſly dealt with. I flatter myſelf I have inoculated as many, and with as much ſucceſs as any man on the continent. Thoſe who intend coming, are deſired not to alter their diet, or uſe any kind of preparation beforehand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwiſe.

HENRY STEVENSON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street
All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s* per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3*s*. the Firſt Week, and 2*s*. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Virginia Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1770. NUMBER 207.

MECKLENBURG, *April* 14, 1770.

AS I am informed it was ſome time ago reported by one *Neal*, an overſeer of Col. *William Harwood*'s, and the report ſince induſtriouſly propagated by Col. *Lewis Burwell*, that, under the cloak of friendſhip, I intended by ſome unfair means to cheat the ſaid *Harwood* out of a tract of land on *Roanoake* river, I think it neceſſary to aſſure the public that the ſaid report is a moſt groundleſs calumny, as I never did, nor ever intended to do, that Gentleman the ſmalleſt injuſtice. I am much ſurpriſed that Col. *Burwell* ſhould endeavour to aſperſe my character, from the information of an incenſed overſeer, who, it is well known, declared, on my threatening to turn him off of a plantation of the ſaid *Harwood*'s, which I laſt year had the direction of, for his inſolence and neglect of duty, that he would endeavour by ſome means or other to avoid being under my direction, for that he was well aſſured no overſeer could pleaſe me; and for that purpoſe did he invent the abovementioned falſities, in which he has ſucceeded very well. I confeſs that a few years ago I had ſome thoughts of purchaſing Col. *Harwood*'s land, on being told by Col. *Robert Munford*, of this county, that *Harwood* had made him an offer of it; but as I found, on my application to *Harwood*, he had declined ſelling, I, from that moment, have never entertained the moſt diſtant thought of owning one foot of his land. I have directed a ſuit in the General Court againſt *Neal*, where I make not the leaſt doubt but I ſhall make him ſeverely pay for his malice, falſity, and villainy. As to Col. *Burwell*, however ready he has been to credit and propagate ſo infamous a report, not only in private companies, but, as I am informed by a Gentleman of truth, in ſeveral coffee houſes, I can aſſure him that I have the vanity to think myſelf, as a Gentleman at leaſt, his equal, and can aſſure him I am as much above an action, bordering on meanneſs or diſhoneſty, as he or any other perſon in the government. PEYTON SKIPWITH.

BRUNSWICK, *April* 16, 1770.

WHEREAS, after many trials, I have finiſhed a model of a threſhing mill, for cleaning wheat, barley, oats and rye, more expeditiouſly and cheaper than any thing of the kind ever ſeen in this country. The flails ſtrike upwards of 60 times in a minute, and I conceive will threſh out 100 buſhels a day (but will not engage more than 50 buſhels) with the attendance of a man and a boy. The whole expence, excluſive of timber, plank, nails and proviſions, will not amount to 40*l*. for which ſum I will build twelve, for the firſt twelve Gentlemen who will ſubſcribe. Any perſon inclinable to encourage this uſeful machine, may ſubſcribe what he thinks proper, and if I find by the 10th of next *October*, that the ſubſcriptions are ſufficient for the trouble I have been at, and the expence that will attend building one in its full proportion, to go by water, and another by wind (a ſmall ſtream of water or moderate breeze of wind will be ſufficient) I propoſe to exhibit two models at *Williamſburg*, on the 25th of next *October*, at which time the majority of ſubſcribers then preſent, ſhall fix on the places where the mills ſhall be erected, at my own expence. All Gentlemen are to take notice, that if neither of the mills anſwer the above deſcription, their ſubſcriptions are void. Any perſon inclinable to encourage the above, are required to ſubſcribe with Meſſ. *Purdie* & *Dixon*, or with

GEORGE WALKER.

At the requeſt of our friend, we have examined his model for threſhing out wheat, &c. and we do believe a mill built in proportion will fully anſwer his deſcription. Witneſs our hands. DRURY STITH,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

RUN away from on board the *Greenvale*, lying at *Ruffin*'s ferry, in *Pamunkey* river, on the night of the 22d inſtant, two indented ſervant men, viz. EBENEZER DONALDSON, a *Scotchman*, about 5 feet and a half high, very well ſet, has long brown hair, a *Roman* noſe, is of a yelloviſh complexion, and had on a brown cloth coat.

SOLOMON PENN, an *Iriſhman*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weakly made, has a fair puny complexion, and ſhort hair; he had on a whitiſh coloured drab coat. Whoever will take up the ſaid ſervants, and convey them on board the ſaid ſhip, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward for each, if taken up fifty miles from the ſaid ſhip, beſides what the law allows.

THOMAS RITCHIE.

April 23, 1770.

HAVING been obliged for many reaſons, too immaterial perhaps to a public reader, however ſeverely they have been felt by myſelf, to remove *Thomas Lawſon* from all manner of concern relative to my *Rippon Hall* eſtate; I now beg leave to apply to the juſtice of thoſe who may have dealt with him for my property, that they will be kind enough not to pay to the ſaid *Thomas Lawſon* any balances that they may owe for ſuch dealings; but that they will pay the ſame to Mr. *William Ball*, whom I have deputed to conduct my affairs there. And in this requeſt I can only rely as yet upon their own integrity; becauſe, in defiance of a penalty of 500*l*. for the leaſt breach of his duty, the ſaid *Lawſon*, though often called upon by me, has not thought proper to comply with that principal part of his ſtewardſhip, the giving a juſt account of his conduct. That I might not be compelled to do any thing ſo contrary to my kind diſpoſitions towards him, or account of his old worthy, honeſt, and diligent father, in my neighbourhood, as the expoſing of his character out of any future confidence from others, I had ordered the keeping back this advertiſement, in hopes that an earneſt expoſtulation with him would have inclined him rather to the option of a juſt account of all things, even at the laſt, than to have obliged me to lay his behaviour open by any public accuſation: But it ſeems the ſame tendency that led him ſo greatly to injure me, has made him perſiſt in forcing me to do myſelf juſtice in the ſeveral lawful modes that I can.

LANDON CARTER.

FARLEN BALL, of the county of *Loudoun*, in the colony of *Virginia*, being indebted to *Thomas Mifflin* and *Joſeph Dean*, merchants of the city of *Philadelphia*, in ſix hundred and eighty-two pounds two ſhillings, for ſecuring the payment thereof, he, on the firſt day of *June* laſt paſt, mortgaged to them a tract of land, containing three hundred and three acres, ſituate in the ſaid county of *Loudoun*, upon which he now reſides. Though this debt had been then due a conſiderable time, yet the ſubſcribers agreed not to have the mortgage recorded for ſix months; at the expiration of which time, if *Ball* paid one half the above ſum, it was to be given up, and his own private bond taken for the reſidue. At the end of ſix months the ſubſcribers ſent a meſſenger to receive the half of their debt, by whom they ſent the mortgage, to be delivered up; but as no money was paid, the mortgage was left, in order to be recorded; and *Ball* was, by promiſe, to attend court to acknowledge it. This he artfully and diſingenuouſly evaded, upon which the ſubſcribing evidences were ſummoned, to prove it, with whom *Ball* had influence enough to prevent their attendance; ſo that the ſubſcribers are now driven to the neceſſity of taking this method of publiſhing their claim to the ſaid land, leſt *Ball* ſhould ſtill act in character, and offer it for ſale.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
3m. JOSEPH DEAN.

LANCASTER, *March* 15, 1770.

I OFFER, for caſh on eaſy terms, or in exchange for back land, my plantation, handſomely ſituated on *Corotoman* river, containing about 400 acres; on which is a large, and very commodious dwelling houſe, above 50 feet long, and 30 wide, with ſix good rooms and a fire place to each; five fine cloſets, two large paſſages, and cellars under the whole, in three rooms. There is another houſe divided into a kitchen and laundry, and lodging rooms above. There are alſo a neat dairy and meat houſe, all new, and handſomely finiſhed. There are two very good ſprings, and fiſh and oyſters very convenient; beſides good landings, and water for veſſels of any burthen, and ſeveral out-houſes. 1 JAMES WADDELL.

HAMPTON, *April* 13, 1770.

For SALE, *and ready to launch, being compleatly finiſhed*,

A SCHOONER, 41 feet keel, 18 feet 4 inches beam, and 8 feet hold; her beams, carlings, and top timbers, of cedar, and built by a compleat workman.

Any perſon in want of ſuch a veſſel, may be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber, on paying one half the purchaſe money, on delivery of ſaid veſſel, and the other half in *October* next.

CARTER TARRANT.

ALSO,

A SLOOP, burthen about 4000 buſhels, will be ready by the firſt of *May*, and wants a freight for any part of the *Weſt-Indies*. Any perſon in want of ſuch a veſſel, is deſired to make it known to

CARTER TARRANT.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the* 15*th of* May, *at* ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, EIGHTY likely VIRGINIA born

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, among whom are a great variety of likely young wenches and fellows, for ready money, bills of Exchange, or good merchants notes, payable at the next Court of Oyer. There are ſundry carpenters, a good blackſmith, and a maſter collier. A ſatisfactory title will be made, and the public may depend the above number (at leaſt) will be produced and ſold, let the weather happen as it will,

by JOSEPH HAWKINS.

NORFOLK, *April* 18, 1770.

For FREIGHT *to any part of* Europe, *or the* Weſt-Indies,

THE brigantine FANNIES, *William Weſtcott*, maſter, a fine well built veſſel, with the beſt accommodations for paſſengers, about three hundred hogſheads burthen, or eight thouſand buſhels, almoſt ready for launching, and will be in order for the reception of goods in three weeks at fartheſt. For terms apply to Mr. *Matthew Phripp*, or the ſubſcriber hereof.

WRIGHT WESTCOTT.

AMELIA county, *April* 5, 1770.

The noted Engliſh *Horſe*

JANUS

STANDS at my ſtable this ſeaſon, in order for covering mares at four pounds the ſeaſon, which ſhall expire on the laſt day of *Auguſt*, or twenty ſix ſhillings the leap. The leaps to be paid at the ſtable door. There ſhall be all poſſible care taken of the mares left with me, but will not be anſwerable for any that get away. 3 CHRISTOPHER HASKINS.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Fairfax*, Greeting. We command you, that you ſummon *Abraham Hargiſs*, late of the county of *Fairfax*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Glaſſford*, of *Glaſgow*, merchant; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100*l*. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this firſt day of *March*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770. 3 m P. WAGENER.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 4*th of* May *at* Cheſterfield COURT-HOUSE, *being court day*, *about* THIRTY *fine young*

SLAVES

Conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GI
One third of the purchaſe money to be paid do
the other two thirds the firſt of *October* next.
N. B. An indiſputable title will be made.

HENRICO county,

RUN away from th
living near *Bottom*'s *Bridge*,
mond town, a Negro man named
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ginia born, ſpeaks plain,
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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Albemarle* county, a white ſervant man, named CHARLES RICHARDSON, about 5 feet high; he is much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has on a fine *Engliſh* hat, a *Virginia* cloth coat, a black *Virginia* cloth jacket, a pair of light blue ſerge breeches, a pair of blue duffil boots, a pair of thread ſtockings, and *Engliſh* ſhoes.

Run away, at the ſame time, a very likely ſalt water Negro fellow, named HARRY, very black and ſmooth ſkinned, had on a light ſagathy coat and breeches, and a flowered jacket, with a bundle of other cloaths. It is ſuppoſed they are together. Whoever will bring the ſaid runaways to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows, paid by

April 8, 1770. GEORGE MURRILL.

RUN away from *Greenwich*, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 3d of *January* laſt, a likely Negro man, named *Adam*, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, of a yelloviſh complexion, and has a down look; he is by trade a cooper and ſawyer, and can read and write. Before he went off, he was heard to ſay that he intended for *South-Carolina*. He carried with him ſundry cloaths, among them one ſuit of grey cloth, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings, and generally wore ſteel buckles in his ſhoes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and conveys him to me, ſhall, if taken in *Virginia*, have FIVE POUNDS reward, if in *North-Carolina* TEN POUNDS, and if in *South-Carolina* TWENTY POUNDS, beſides what the law allows; or if confined in any gaol, and notice is given, half the above rewards will be allowed. JOHN FOX.

WESTMORELAND, *April* 10, 1770.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Monday* the 9th inſtant, three Negro men, two of them ſlaves, *viz.* NED, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, of a yellow complexion, a likely well made fellow; his uſual cloathing, an oznabrug ſhirt, dark grey fearnought waiſtcoat, cotton breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, bad ſhoes, and a felt hat; he alſo took ſome other cloaths, but what not yet known.

FRANK, a foreign Negro, a very good cook, he ſays he was born in the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*, as alſo *French*, *Spaniſh*, and a little *Dutch*; he is near the ſame height with *Ned*, about 30 years of age, of a yellow complexion, with little or no beard, and has ſeveral remarkable wounds on his body, and a large one near his throat; he is cloathed in blue plains, oznabrug ſhirt, and felt hat, alſo wears a pair of red flannel muffs, and red cap.

HENRY COOKE, a free Negro, born in *Glouceſter* county, but indented himſelf for 5 years for the cure of a pox. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 24 years of age, luſty, and very well made, of a black complexion, and thick lips; his cloathing mean, being an old brown cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, much patched with green cloth, oznabrug ſhirt, yarn ſtockings, very bad ſhoes, though he took leather with him ready cut out for another pair; he underſtands a little of the carpenters buſineſs, and has likewiſe followed the water. It is thought they took with them a Negro fellow belonging to the eſtate of the late Major *William Taite*, middle aged, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, bow legged, of a dark copper complexion, an old offender in this way, and a few years paſt advertiſed in the *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania* Gazettes by *William Taite*, deceaſed, by virtue of which he was taken up near the head of the Bay, within a few miles of the *Pennſylvania* government. They took with them a yaul of about 18 feet keel, *London* clinch work, painted white to her gunwales, two good ſails, rudder, and two new pine oars. The twenty pounds reward, or five pounds for each, will be paid, if taken in any other colony; but if taken in *Virginia*, only twelve pounds, or three pounds for each.

WILLIAM FLOOD.

BY virtue of a deed from Mr. *Harding Burnley*, ſenior, and Capt. *Thomas Booth*, will be ſold on the 10th day of next month, being *Albemarle* court day, a TRACT of LAND, containing ſix hun-red and ſeventy ACRES, lying on *Turkey Run*, a nch of *Hardware* river, in that county, formerly the rty of ſaid *Harding Burnley*. Six months credit allowed the purchaſers, giving bond, with good to ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

ohn Walker will attend the ſale, and take

BE SOLD,

LE tract of LAND, lying county, containing 510 acres, the ood for tobacco, with neceſſary very convenient to court, on inclinable to purchaſe g to the ſubſcriber, on

M PARKER.

SURRY, *March* 26, 1770.

To be SOLD *at ſeven years credit, or longer if required*,

A Square of 8 lots in the city of *Williamſburg*, with the following improvements, a new brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, grainery, and ſtables, with every other houſe neceſſary for a family, alſo a well of good water. The lots are all incloſed, and the garden well paled in; the ſituation is near the College, and very pleaſant. The premiſes may be ſeen by applying to Dr. *James Carter*, and may be entered upon the 1ſt of *May* next. The price will be made known by

WILLIAM ALLEN.

To be SOLD, *for the benefit of the inſurers, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, in* Stafford *county, on the 7th of* May,

Sundry damaged GOODS,

imported in the *Liberty*, Capt. *Clodd*.

3 F. THORNTON.

To be FOUGHT *at* King William *court-houſe, on* Tueſday *the* 8th *day of* May,

A Match of COCKS,

For FIVE POUNDS a battle, and FIFTY POUNDS the main; made between the *Charles* and *James City* Gentlemen, and the *King William* and *Caroline* Gentlemen. To ſhew 21 cocks. 3

SURRY county, *April* 6, 1770.

REGULUS

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon, at FIFTEEN SHILLINGS the leap, FORTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon, or THREE POUNDS inſurance. Good paſturage for mares *gratis*, and all poſſible care will be taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for any that get away.

4 ALLEN COCKE.

STOLEN from her colt, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, near *Littlepage*'s Bridge, in *Caroline* county, on the 9th of *March* laſt, a middle ſized bay roan mare, branded on the near buttock with two figures of three leaning towards her ſhoulder; ſhe paces ſlow, and ſtarts very much when rode, is an exceeding fine draught beaſt, her ſhoulders have been galled, and although her hair is grown out, yet it is of a deeper bay than the reſt, and more eſpecially when ſhe ſheds. Any perſon contriving me the ſaid mare, or giving intelligence ſo that I can get her again, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

3 JOHN MONTAGUE.

Mount Harmony, LOUISA, *March* 23, 1770.

RUN away on the 19th inſtant, a likely *Virginia* born Negro named *Emanuel*, about 6 feet high, by trade a ſawyer, well made, middle aged, ſpeaks remarkably well, and has a great knack of inſinuation; he was cloathed in blue plains, but perhaps may change his cloaths, as he carried ſundry others with him, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman, having aſſurance enough to undertake any thing that will prevent him from being conveyed home; in order to have which done, I will give a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides the allowance by law. 3 JOHN FOX.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 12, 1770.

A Journeyman BARBER

who underſtands his buſineſs, will receive good *wages*, by applying to WALTER LENOX.

To be SOLD *for the firſt coſt*,

AN elegant new POST CHARIOT, and harneſs for four horſes, to drive with poſtillions, painted in the neweſt taſte, *French* grey, the mouldings carved, roped, jagged, and gilt, lined with green *Morocco* leather, a large trunk to fit behind, with an oil cloth cover, in every reſpect quite compleat for a family, and made (under the particular direction and inſpection of a Gentleman at *London*) in *Piccadilly*, by *Richard Grey*. For particulars enquire of Mr. *Anthony Hay*, at *Williamſburg*, Mr. *Richard Lewis*, in *Frederickſburg*, or Mr. *John Whitlock*, in *Tappahannock*.

YORICK

WILL cover this ſeaſon at *Mount Airy*, till the middle of *June*, at three pounds five ſhillings, leaps and trials. Afterwards he will ſtand the remainder of the ſeaſon at *Gwynfield*, a plantation of the Hon. *John Tayloe*'s, in *Eſſex* county, for the greater conveniency of the ſouthern cuſtomers. Proper care will be taken of the mares by JAROT EATON.

ROGER PEARSE,

TALLOW-CHANDLER,

Near the CHURCH, NORFOLK,

MAKES and SELLS the beſt mould CANDLES, at ten pence halfpenny per pound, and dipt ditto, at nine pence halfpenny: Where all maſters of veſſels may be ſupplied with the beſt of candles on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Good hard ſoap at ſixpence per lb. by the box, or ſeven pence halfpenny retail.

JAMES PATTERSON,

Watchmaker, in WILLIAMSBURG,

WILL repair all ſorts of CLOCKS and WATCHES in the beſt and moſt workman like manner, at a much lower rate than ever yet done in *Virginia*, having procured the beſt materials, at the firſt hand that *London* can afford, for that purpoſe.

N. B. I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe that are indebted to me, to pay off their reſpective balances the enſuing *April* court, as ſome of the debts have been outſtanding theſe ten years.

GOLIAH,

A DRAY STALLION, imported by *Thomas M. Randolph* two years ago, he is a beautiful black, ſix years old this ſummer, near ſeventeen hands high, and in great perfection, will cover mares this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Cumberland* county, at TEN SHILLINGS the leap, TWENTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon, and THREE POUNDS to inſure a colt. Good paſturage for mares, and the money is expected when they are taken away.

WILLIAM GAY.

To be SOLD *at Mr.* Hubbard's *ordinary, in* Caroline *county, on* Tueſday *the* 15*th of May next, purſuant to act of Aſſembly*,

THREE lots of LAND, remaining of the *Mor coſick* tract, belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſquire, deceaſed, containing 346 acres, 314, and 128, all of which are adjoining to each other.

Alſo two lots of LAND, laid off out of the tract Mr. *Hubbard* lives on, the one below his plantation, containing 200 acres, of which 30 are valuable low grounds, the other above, containing 277 acres, of which 88 acres are low grounds. Poſſeſſion of theſe to be delivered the firſt day of *December* next. All upon twelve months credit, giving bond and ſecurity as the law directs.

At the ſame time and place will be offered for ſale a tract of 233 acres, belonging to Mr. *Thomas Booth*, with a good dwelling-houſe, and out-houſes thereon. It joins to, and may be conveniently purchaſed with the 277 acres.

Alſo a tract of land in the ſame neighbourhood, containing 832 acres, belonging to the eſtate of Col. *Francis Taylor*, deceaſed, with a large quantity of ſwamp ground that may be tended or made into meadow. The time of credit for the two laſt tracts, to be agreed on at the day of ſale.

2 EDMUND PENDLETON.

WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length nd 2*s*. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.